10. Orissa

11. Tamil Nadu

12. Uttar Pradesh

13. West Bengal

14. Arunachal Pradesh

15. Assam

16. Meghalaya

17. Manipur

18. Mizoram

19. Nagaland

20. Punjab

21. Sikkim

22. Tripura

23. Rajasthan

24. Himachal Pradesh

25. Jammu & Kashmir.

STATEMENT II

DETAILS OF SCHEME COMPONENTS

(i) Rejuvenation of old Orchards : Under this programme assistance was provided for supply of planting material for re-planting/gap filling and various inputs such as fertilizers, micronutrients and pesticides, etc., in the old orchards where re-planting was required to improve the productivity. Under the programme planting materials were given free of cost while fertilizers, chemicals and pesticides were supplied at a subsidy of 50 percent.

(ii) Mulching and Poly Green Houses : The assistance under the scheme was Rs. 1000|- per unit of 0.4 ha. This works out to 50 per cent of the total cost of mulching. On the basis of success achieved in the use of green houses this scheme was extended to Uttar Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir and 15 other States during 1992-93. 32 Units each in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir and 16 Units in Uttar Pradesh were proposed @ Rs. 90,000|- per Unit with Central assistance of Rs. 14.4 lakhs to Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir and Rs. 7.20 lakhs to Uttar Pradesh. 100 tunnel type green houses each in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir and 50 in Uttar Pradesh were proposed @ Rs. 73,000|- per Unit with Central assistance of Rs. 36.5 lakhs each to Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir and Rs. 18.25 lakhs for Uttar Pradesh.

(iii) Supply of quality planting material : Under the scheme, Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli was extended assistance for multiplication of alphanso mango seedlings.

A scheme of Elite Progency Orchards was also implemented through State Farms Corporation of India (SFCI). The objective of the scheme was to make available quality planting material. A target of 10 lakh plants had been earmarked during 1992-93 with an outlay of Rs. 90|- lakhs.

गुजरात में नये कृषि सेवा केन्द्र

3309. **श्री रामसिंह राठवा** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गुजरात में नये कृषि सेवा केन्द्रों की स्थापना का कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन जिलों में ये केन्द्र स्थापित किए जाने थे और किन-किन स्थानों पर ये केन्द्र स्थापित कर दिये गये हैं; और

(ग) पिछले वर्ष इन केन्द्रों के माध्यम से किए गए कार्य का जिलेवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस. कृष्ण कुमार) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) 1991-92 के दौरान 10 कृषि सेवा केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने के लिए एक केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना ---------"कृषक कृषि सेवा केन्द्रों की स्थापना एवं सुदृढ़ीकरण"- के अंतर्गत राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय हिस्से के रूप में 15 लाख रुपए की धनराशि जारी की गयी है। बहरहाल राज्य सरकारों ने इस योजना को क्रियान्वित नहीं किया है।

राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद के निर्णय के अनुसार इस योजना को अप्रैल, 1992 से राज्यों के पास अंतरित कर दिया गया है।

PRICE OF DAP FERTILIZER

3310. SHRI VIRENDRA KATARIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that sale price of indigenous DAP fertilizers has been fixed at Rs. 332|- per bag and Government is giving subsidy on it and that it is a controlled item ;

(b) whether it is a fact that imported DAP is a decontrolled item and is being sold at market rate which is higher than Rs. 332/-;

(c) whether it is a fact that certain unscrupulous and corrupt elements, even in Government agencies, are manipulating the sale of indigenous DAP much higher than Rs. 332|- per bag taking advantage of prevailing of two prices and ignorance of farmers; and

(d) if so, what steps Government are taking to check this malpractice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) : (a) and (b) The price, distribution and movement control on indigenous as well as imported DAP has been lifter w.e.f. 25-8-92 Hence, there is no question of fixing their prices. However, the Government is giving a concession of Rs. 1000|- per tonne on the sale of indigenous DAP to the farmers in order to make it competitive with the imported DAP.

(c) and (d) No reports have been received about manipulating the sale price of indigenous DAP.

DE-CENTRALISATION OF THE ICAR

3311. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to decentralise the Indian Council of Agricultural Research;

(b) wheher it is a fact that regional and needs specific to a particular State do not receive full and prompt attention from the ICAR;

(c) what steps Government propose to take to ensure that the ICAR becomes more viable and active at State-level; and

(d) the details of any achievements in research pertaining to Andhra Pradesh by ICAR in 1991-92 and 1992-93 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No Sir.

(b) No Sir.

(c) For each of the 126 agro-climatic zones, a zonal research station has been established with the support of the ICAR. 183 Krishi Vigyan Kendra have also been established in the districts for training of farmers and farm women in new technologies State Agricultural Universities and ICAR have been visible at the fore-front of agricultural movement in the country.

(d) During 1991-92 and 92-93 certain important varieties have been released in Rice, Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Small Millets,